

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

BY BURTON CRAIGE.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C....MONDAY DECEMBER 3, 1832.

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TERMS

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at two dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a non-engagement.

Any person procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

Advertising at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

These terms will be strictly adhered to.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:

The meeting of the Representatives of Freemen, in all Counties where Freedom exists, is at all times an interesting spectacle; and when it is considered that they come from their homes—from their fire sides, and relinquish the comforts of domestic life to attend to their public duties.—When they make great sacrifices of time, and of their private concerns, promoted by no other motive than the public good;—claiming no expectation of other reward than that of an approving conscience; it is not an easy task properly to estimate the sum of gratitude which is due from the People to their faithful Representatives. On the present occasion, suffer me to congratulate you upon the appearance of general prosperity in the State, and for the enjoyment of a common share of health by its citizens, at a time when other portions of the world have been visited by a most afflictive malady. For these blessings of health and prosperity, we have reason to be thankful to Almighty God. And it gives us just cause to rely with confidence upon His continued mercy in averting the calamities which threaten the peace and harmony of our beloved country. For it is to be denied nor disengaged from our souls, that the measures recommended by an excited portion of the Southern people, if persisted in, must have a tendency to weaken the ties which have heretofore so happily united us together as a nation. Whatever may be the issue of this struggle, I rejoice that the People of North Carolina have wisely avoided any interference calculated to disturb the public tranquility. It is in vain that we look for perfection in any human institutions: An overruling Providence has ordained it to be otherwise:—But so far as we have been taught by the experience of nearly fifty years under our present form of Government, we have had reason to be satisfied with it; and it is hoped that we shall cling to the Union of the States as now connected, without adventuring upon hazardous experiments to change the terms of that connexion.

Having been appointed by the President of the United States, a Commissioner to treat with the Indians, and for other purposes, I have thought it my duty to accept the appointment, inasmuch as the peaceable settlement and location of the Indians removing beyond the Mississippi, is a matter of great importance to the United States, and not less so to North-Carolina; especially, as regards the removal of that portion of the Cherokee nation now residing within the limits of this State. It is known to many of you, that these Indians have for a long time been orderly and peaceable, and their conduct has not made it necessary for the Legislature of North-Carolina to extend the laws of the State over the Territory they occupy, or in any manner to interfere with their concerns, except for the purposes of protection. They deserve the fostering care of the General Government, & I have no doubt will receive it.

In retiring from the duties of my station, it has been my earnest desire and intention, that no part of the business committed to my care by the Legislature, should be neglected; and it is believed, that my retirement at this time, will cause no inconvenience in any department of the Government. With this determination I have devoted my whole time and exerted my feeble talents in promoting the success of such special objects as the Legislature, by Resolution or otherwise, has directed. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it inexpedient & unnecessary to offer any general recommendations for your consideration; confining myself to the task of rendering you a faithful account of the manner in which I have executed the trusts confided to me.

A Resolution of the General Assembly directed that a "contract should be made with Mr. Ball Hughes for the restoration of the Statue of Washington, upon the basis of the principles set forth in the Report of the joint select Committee on that subject." In obedience to this Resolution,

a written contract was made with Mr. Hughes, and some time in May last, he commenced the undertaking, and so far as I was able to judge, in a manner conformable to the principles laid down in the Report. Being desirous of removing his family and materials to this place, he returned to New-York about the first of July, under an express promise to return and prosecute the work in fifteen days. With a confident reliance upon this promise, and to facilitate the speedy removal of his family, his workmen and materials, a sum of money was advanced, perhaps beyond the portion of labor done according to the terms of the contract. Of this, however, I confess myself not a competent judge. The whole sum advanced to Mr. Hughes amounts to two thousand eight hundred dollars. Mr. Hughes finding, (as I understand from him) that sickness prevailed to an alarming extent in New-York, he removed with his family to New-Jersey, and has not returned to North-Carolina. He has since requested that the moulds and casts for the repair of the Statue should be forwarded to New-York, where he intended to prosecute the work. I thought proper to forbid the removal of any thing pertaining to the Statue, as the contract requires that the repairs shall be made at Raleigh. The contract, together with the letters of Mr. Hughes, are herewith submitted.

A Resolution of the General Assembly directs, "that all the Maps, Drafts and Plans, lately in the possession of the Engineer of this State, shall be placed in the Executive Office, and that they be repaired at the expense of the State, and be kept under the direction of the Governor, subject to the further disposition of the General Assembly." This duty has been performed, and the Maps, Drafts and Plans have been repaired, and are securely deposited in the Executive Office.

The Resolution directing the "employment of an agent to arrange in proper order all the papers belonging to the Senate and House of Commons, and others, which were saved during the conflagration of the State House, and that they be delivered to the proper Officers of the State," has been complied with, so far as the assorting arrangement; but owing to the want of sufficient cases, and shelves in the Government House, to hold the papers belonging to the Senate and House of Commons, they have been carefully labelled and filed in a room in the Office of the Secretary of State, subject to such disposition as the General Assembly may hereafter make. This arrangement was a laborious one, and has been faithfully performed by my private Secretary, Mr. William R. Hill, the former Librarian of the State.

The Acts of Assembly establishing rail roads, have been attended to. Considerable delay occurred in procuring the services of Mr. Francis W. Rawle, of Pennsylvania, were at last obtained, & he has been engaged in the survey of both Routes, which it is hoped will prove satisfactory. As soon as the Surveys are completed, a particular Report on that subject, as well as on other objects which engaged the attention of the Board of Internal Improvements, will be laid before you, by the remaining members of the Board.

Pursuant to the Resolution directing the "Dredging machine belonging to the State to be secured to such manner as to preserve it from ruin." I gave directions for Captain Blaney, in whose possession it was, to deliver it to Gen. Edward B. Dudley of Wilmington, for the purpose of having it secured. On examination it was found that the Vessel containing the Machine was so much decayed as to be unfit for use; that the machine itself was greatly injured; and that it would cost the State a considerable sum of money to have it taken to pieces and stored in safety. In the opinion of many persons, the cost would be more than the Machine was worth. Under these circumstances, I have directed it to be delivered to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, in which the State is much interested; and their Agent has engaged that it shall be taken care of.

The Resolution directing the appointment of some "intelligent person to act on the part of the State, collecting testimony, and causing such surveys as may be necessary to the just prosecution of the suit pending in the Supreme Court in the name of the Attorney General for vacating certain grants made by this State," has been attended to, and I have appointed for this purpose, Thomas Dews of Rutherford, in whose integrity and capacity I have the most perfect reliance.

With respect to the Resolution in favor of the Sisters of the full blood of James N. Forsythe, I have felt myself somewhat at a loss how to proceed. No claim has been made for the money, nor do I know where the family resides. I have not made the transfer of the Shares to the State as directed by the Resolution, inasmuch as in my absence, there was no person authorized to receive and pay away the money appropriated for the said four Shares. I have therefore left the Shares as they were, and have deposited in the State Bank, the money placed in my hands

as Guardian, *ex officio*, of James N. Forsythe, amounting to 174 dollars 50 cents. This money is subject to the draft of my successor in Office. The Certificate of Stock of the four shares, is left in the hands of the Public Treasurer.

The Resolution requiring the Governor to appoint some person resident in the City of Raleigh, who shall correspond with different persons in this State for the purpose of procuring copies of the "Acts and Journals of the General Assembly," to replace those destroyed by the burning of the State House and Public Library, has been attended to; and Mr. Joseph Gales, of Raleigh, has been appointed for that purpose. The progress he has made in performing the duty required, shews that the business could not have been placed in better hands.

The Resolution requiring the "Governor to make application to the proper authorities of the United States for as many Pistols and Sabres as may be necessary to supply such troops of Cavalry as are now organized or are about to be organized, within this State," has been complied with; and one thousand pair of pistols and five hundred sabres have been received from the United States, as part of this State's quota of public arms. They have been partly distributed agreeably to the law on that subject; and the remainder are in the Arsenal at Fayetteville.

In obedience to the Resolution directing the "Mathematical Instruments belonging to the State, and formerly attached to the Engineer's Department," to be collected and placed under the care of D. H. Birmingham, of the City of Raleigh, an order was issued to that effect, and many of the Instruments are now in the hands of Mr. Birmingham. It is to be regretted that they were much injured before they came into his possession, and some of them rendered unfit for use without repairs. A list of those collected, is herewith furnished.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, a number of copies of the Acts of the second Session of the twenty-first Congress, which are in the Executive Office, subject to your order for their distribution. I have also received from the same source, three copies of the "Fifth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; taken in 1820, to which is prefixed a Schedule of the whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States, taken according to the Acts of Congress of 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820," one for the Executive Office, and one for each House of the General Assembly. This is a valuable Document, and will be delivered to you by my Private Secretary, with this Message.

An elegant Map and Atlas, with statistical views of the State of Maine, has by the direction of the Legislature of that State, been presented to North Carolina; and I beg leave to recommend that a similar donation be made in return, as soon as the new Map of this State is completed.

I have received communications from the Governors and Legislatures of several States, which I am requested to lay before you. Those from Massachusetts, relate to the unsettled question of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States. Those from Tennessee, relate to the subject of the Public Lands of the U. S.; and those from the Board of Internal Improvements, will be laid before you, by the remaining members of the Board.

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This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina, both Houses assembled at the Government House at 8 o'clock.

SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 19, 1832.

A quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number being present, Mr. Williams moved that the Senate do now proceed to the choice of Speaker, without making any nomination for that appointment; which motion was agreed to. A ballot therefore took place, Messrs. Williams and Vanhook were appointed to form said committee.

Mr. Spaight, from the select committee appointed to prepare rules of order for the government of the Senate, during the present session, reported accordingly.

Montgomery of Orange being appointed tellers, on motion of Mr. Spaight, to conduct it. On counting the ballots, Mr. Williams reported that no person had received a majority of the votes; in which the Senate concurred. Mr. Williams thereupon moved that the Senate proceed to another balloting for Speaker, which was agreed to, and the same tellers appointed to conduct it. On counting the ballots, Mr. Williams reported that Wm. D. Moseley, Esq. Bell, Latham, Marshall, Moffit, Massey, Bay, Tyson and Hall.

Of Internal Improvements—Messrs. Bullock, Faison, Flinton, Norman, Allison, Britain, Leake and Lamb.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Bailey, Bodie, Spaight, Seawell, Hogan, Wellborn, Toomer and Melvin.

On Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Cowper, Williams, Rhodes, Kerr, Parker, Parham, Gavin and Dishongh.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee to revise the joint Rules of the two Houses.

Mr. Sumner, from the committee here-

to appointed to prepare rules of order for the government of the House, during the present session, reported accordingly.

The following standing committees were appointed by the House, on the motion of Mr. Long.

Committee of Claims—Messrs. Askew, Hawkins, Harrison, Vanhook, Martin, M'Dowell, Howell and Simons.

Of Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Bell, Latham, Marshall, Moffit, Massey, Bay, Tyson and Hall.

Of Internal Improvements—Messrs. Bullock, Faison, Flinton, Norman, Allison, Britain, Leake and Lamb.

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The expenditures are to 9,732,15
Balance of this fund to the 1st Nov. 1832 8813,403
RECAPITULATION.
The foregoing statements, show balances of cash on hand to the first Nov. 1832, as follows:
Am't. as public Treasurer 7,924,733
Do. Treas'r of Lit'l'ry fund 83,986,324
Do. do. of the fund for Internal Improvement 813,403
Total 897,324,464

O. O. O.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention met, and was organized on Monday 19th Nov. His Excellency James Hamilton, Jr. was elected President, and Isaac W. Hayne, Esq. Secretary. A Resolution was adopted, to appoint a Committee of twenty one persons, to take into consideration the act of the last legislature assembling this Convention, & to consider and report upon the several acts of the Federal Government laying duties upon imports, for the protection of domestic manufactures. The committee, (C. J. Colcock, chairman) was nominated by the President of the Convention. A sub committee of seven was appointed to report to the General Committee, an Ordinance declaring the Tariff acts null and void, also an address to the people of the State, and such address to the Co States as may be deemed proper and necessary. The sub committee is composed of R. J. Turnbull, Chairman, R. Y. Hayne, H. C. Pinckney, Bob Johnson, Geo. McDuffie, Jacob Bond, P. W. Harper and C. J. Colcock. An Ordinance has been reported which has undoubtedly passed. We give it to our Readers:

AN ORDINANCE.

To provide for arresting the operation of certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be Laws laying Duties and Imposts on the Importation of Foreign Commodities.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and imposts on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of domestic manufactures, and the giving of bounties to classes and individuals engaged in particular employments, at the expense and to the injury and oppression of other individuals, & by wholly exempting from taxation, certain foreign commodities, such as are not produced or manufactured in the United States, to afford a pretext for imposing higher and excessive duties on articles similar to those intended to be protected; hath exceeded its just powers under the Constitution, which confers on it no authority to afford such protection, and hath violated the true meaning and intent of the Constitution, which provides for equality in imposing the burdens of taxation upon the several States and portions of the Confederacy;—And, Whereas, the said Congress, exceeding its just power to impose taxes and collect revenue for the purpose of effecting and accomplishing the specific objects and purposes which the Constitution of the United States authorizes it to effect and accomplish, hath raised and collected unnecessary revenue, for objects unauthorized by the Constitution;

We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now, having actual operation and effect within the U. S. States, and more especially in the Southern States, are prevented from selling double the quantity that is 300,000 bales of cotton—to foreign nations, if we are asked for the proof of this, we give it thus:

“It is calculated that, of the cotton raised in the Southern States, 150,000 bales are manufactured in the Middle and Eastern States.”

What is left out of sight here, is that, in order that this quantity of cotton may be manufactured in the Middle and Eastern States, the Southern States are prevented from selling double the quantity—that is 300,000 bales of cotton—to foreign nations. If we are asked for the proof of this, we give it thus:

These 150,000 bales of cotton, which cost 10 cts. per pound, are converted into cloth, which sells for at least 40 cents per pound, as may be evident when it is known that a pound of cotton will make five yards of cloth worth 8 cents per yard. A bale of cotton weighs about 300 pounds, and the quantity contained in 150,000 bales is, consequently, 45,000,000 pounds—for which the manufacturers, at 10 cts. per pound, pay \$4,500,000. But they sell the cloth made out of this cotton, to the amount of four times that sum—that is, to the amount of \$18,000,000. Now, let any one put the question to himself, and ask, whether foreign nations would not most gladly take double the quantity of cotton, from the Southern states, which our manufacturers take, if we would purchase of them cotton manufactures to the value of \$18,000,000? And would they not, besides, give us their goods much cheaper? There is not a doubt but that the Tariff enables the cotton manufacturers to get at least two cents per yard more for their fabrics, upon an average, than the same quantities could be procured for elsewhere. This increase of price is equal to ten cents per a pound of cloth, the United States, are positively no better off, by the existence of the domestic cotton manufacture, than they would be if they were to procure all they consume from abroad, and give the foreign manufacturer the raw material for nothing. This assertion may appear strange, but we will substantiate it by a very simple illustration:

A farmer has for sale a bushel of wheat worth one dollar. He wants a yard of cloth, for which the American manufacturer asks \$4, and will take his bushel of wheat in part payment, at one dollar. A foreigner will furnish him a yard of the same quality of cloth for \$3. Now, it is clear, that to the farmer it makes no sort of difference whether he buys of the American System” gentry, in all our large towns

United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose, and if any such appeal shall be attempted to be taken, the Courts of this State, shall proceed to execute and enforce their judgments, according to the laws and usages of this State, without reference to such attempted appeals, and the person or persons attempting to take such appeal, may be dealt with as for a contempt of the Court.

And it is further ordained, That all persons now holding any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, under this State, shall within such time, and in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe, take an oath, well and truly to obey, execute, and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature, as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and on the neglect or omission of such person or persons so to do, his or their office or offices, shall be forthwith vacated, and shall be filled up, as if such person or persons were dead, or had resigned, and no person hereafter elected to any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, shall, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct, enter on the execution of his office or be in any respect competent to discharge the duties thereof, until he shall, in like manner, have taken a similar oath; and no juror shall be impaneled in any of the Courts of this State, in any cause in which shall be in question this ordinance, or any act of the Legislature, passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath, that he will well & truly obey, execute and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature; as may be passed to carry the same into operation and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

And we, the people of South Carolina, to the end, that it may be fully understood by the Government of the United States, and the people of the co-States, that we are determined to maintain this, our ordinance and declaration, at every hazard, do further declare, that we will not submit to the application of force, on the part of the Federal Government, to reduce this State to obedience; but that we will consider the passage, by Congress, of any act, authorizing the employment of a military or naval force against the State of South Carolina, her constituted authorities or citizens; or any act, abolishing or closing the ports of this State; or any of them, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress and egress of vessels, to and from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the Federal Government, to coerce the State; shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union and that the people of this State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things, which sovereign and independent States may of right do.

Leaving out of Sight.—There exists a practice, with the Tariff Party, of advancing their cause by the enunciation of propositions which are true in themselves, but which convey erroneous or false impressions, owing to other correlative truths being left out of sight. Of this number is one which is now going the rounds of the newspapers, in the following words:

“It is calculated that, of the cotton raised in the Southern States, 150,000 bales are manufactured in the Middle and Eastern States.”

What is left out of sight here, is that, in order that this quantity of cotton may be manufactured in the Middle and Eastern States, the Southern States are prevented from selling double the quantity—that is 300,000 bales of cotton—to foreign nations. If we are asked for the proof of this, we give it thus:

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And it is further ordained, that it shall not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of this State or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said acts within the limits of this State; but that it shall be the duty of the Legislature to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to give full effect to this ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the operation of the said acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, within the limits of this State, from and after the first day of February next, and the duty of all other constituted authorities, and of all persons residing or being within the limits of this State, and they are here by required and enjoined to obey and give effect to this ordinance and such acts and measures of the Legislature as may be passed or adopted in obedience thereto:

And it is further ordained, that in no case of law or equity, decided in the Courts of this State, wherein shall be drawn in question the authority of this Ordinance, or the validity of such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed for the purpose of giving effect thereto, or the validity of the aforesaid acts of Congress, imposing duties, shall any appeal be taken or allowed to the Supreme Court of the Uni-

versity, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose, and if any such appeal shall be attempted to be taken, the Courts of this State, shall proceed to execute and enforce their judgments, according to the laws and usages of this State, without reference to such attempted appeals, and the person or persons attempting to take such appeal, may be dealt with as for a contempt of the Court.

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Between the case of the flour and the cotton, there is no difference; and, what is true of a bushel of wheat, is also true of 150,000 bales of cotton.

The Inquiry of the Restrictive System. The philosophers of the American System seem to consider that the great end to be accomplished, by Government, is, that people should be compelled to work. The head men amongst them, however, by their political office-seeking, seem to be rather anxious to avoid work themselves; and, as to the capitalists, we all know that they look upon labor as all mankind regard it, as a thing that nobody would engage in, if he could help it. We speak of manual labor, and not the labor of the head, or that species of light occupation which some men, from a voluntary principle, undertake for amusement. Indeed, so far from labor being a blessing, it is truly a punishment, as we find it denounced in the 3d Chapter of Genesis—“In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground.”

If Governments could be justified at all in interfering with the private pursuits of industry, it could only be by devising measures whereby the people could have the suffering resulting from labor mitigated. But this they cannot do. The necessities and comforts of life can only be procured by labor, and only by the sweat of the brow can they be brought into existence. Is it not, therefore, unwise—is it not cruel—nay, is it not wicked—for Governments to compel people to labor for two days to procure the bread or the clothing which one day's labor could command, if they were left free to employ their industry in the way known by them to be most conducive to their private interest? Think what they please of it, the advocates of the Restrictive System, wherever they may exist, are inflicting a wound upon the body social, which a long life of repentance cannot heal. In England, they are starving the laborers; in this country, they are freezing them. In England, they say, that, in order to enrich the wealthy land owners, the laboring people shall pay a shilling for a shilling—long; in this country, they say, that, in order to enrich the wealthy manufacturing capitalists, the laboring people shall pay for a yard of flannel double the price at which it can be had in other places. In one country it is called the Corn Law System, in the other the American System; but both lead to precisely the same results—an aggravation, by human means, of the primitive sentence of condemnation.

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PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Mr. Hunt presented a petition of Miss Mary Smith, of Standmore, Yorkshire, praying that she and other spinners might not be excluded from the rights of women, but have a voice in the election of members (laughter).—The prayer complained specifically of the “vile wretches” who remained single, and yet excluded spinners from a due participation in the benefits of the constitution, although they were compelled to contribute to the taxes (cheers and laughter). The Hon. member saw no good reason for excluding women from juries.

Sir F. French observed, that there might be an awkwardness if juries were to consist of an equal number of men and women, in locking them up without fire or candle (laughter). He feared that it would operate as a delay of justice, and as an inducement in many cases with juries not to make a speedy decision, however clear the evidence (laughter). After a few remarks from an honorable member—

Mr. Hunt said, that he saw no objection to the mixture of men and women on juries, he had no doubt that the Hon. member (Sir F. French) had often been all night in the company of women without doing them the least harm (cheers and laughter).—Sir F. French: But we were not locked up (laughter). Mr. Hunt moved that the petition of Miss Mary Smith, of Standmore, be printed.—Mr. Stanley said that it was against the Standing Orders of the House to print the petitions of individuals.—Mr. Hunt observed that Miss Smith was a spinner, and had nothing to do with Standing Orders; besides she was a lady, and when a lady's in the case,

All other things, of course, give place.” (laughter.) He put it to the gallantry of the House whether Miss Smith should not go to press, and would abide by that test in a division, but took no place; and we understand that it was agreed that the petition should be printed.

Smuggling.—The Boston Daily Advertiser contains the following statement:

“The import of British manufactured goods, paying 2½ per cent. duty, into Montreal, during the quarter ending on the 10th, exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of the last year, by £20,597 14s. 7d. sterling. That of the July quarter of this year exceeded that of the same quarter of last year, by £18,630 10s. 6d.”

Upon this text, the New Hampshire Patriot makes the following comment:

“It is well known that a large part of these Montreal importations consists of cloths imported to be woven directly in the United States, by sundry ‘American System’ gentry, in all our large towns

The Tariff is not yet so much reduced that a profitable business of smuggling cannot be driven. These smugglers are generally much more astute partisans for Henry Clay and the ‘American System,’ than the manufacturers themselves.”



THE JUSTICE HUAT COLUMB.

DEC. 3, 1832

SOUTH CAROLINA, HAS NULLIFIED

THE TARIFF ACTS.

In our last, we informed our readers, that the people of South Carolina, by their Delegates, were then in solemn convention assembled, for the express purpose of interposing the SOVEREIGNTY of the STATE, to preserve the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, and their own rights, against Federal usurpation, and oppression. We can now announce, what we then anticipated,—that on the 24th inst., the Convention adopted an ORDINANCE, declaring the Tariff acts, unconstitutional, and that the same shall be null, and void, within the State of South Carolina, after the 1st day of February next. The ORDINANCE, itself, will be found in another part of this paper: we ask our readers to give it a careful, and attentive perusal. It is drawn up with great care, and provides against every possible case of evasion: The language is mild, and dignified, and the whole Ordinance, shows that it is the work of hands, and hearts, that understand their rights, and dare maintain them.

Thus, the die is cast! the democratic! the PATRIOTIC!—and the GALLANT little State of South Carolina—She who suffered, and bled so freely in the portals of '76, now again, has thrown herself in the breach of Liberty, and of the Constitution, with a hope to preserve both! She stands in the path of a political Thermopylae, the champion of State Rights: If, she succeeds in checking the march of FEDERAL USURPATION, on the reserved rights of the States, and the liberties of the People, then FREEDOM will be safe, and our glorious REPUBLIC, may exist for ages, on ages to come;—but if she fails,—The UNION is at an end, and the Constitution will be no more.

We, are not of that class of men, who ever were disposed quietly to submit to the iniquitous Tariff;—On the contrary, we have held that the Tariff must come off. We however, could have wished that our sister REPUBLIC, had delayed the action of her sovereignty, at least, the year longer, in order to give the new Congress an opportunity, to do justice to the SOUTH. Since, however, the people of South-Carolina, have thought proper, not to bear the yoke any longer, but to throw the State on her reserved rights,—we say,—may the God of Liberty prosper her,—for her cause, is our cause,—the cause of the whole South,—of FREEDOM itself!

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VIRGINIA.

Two Senators will be elected, by the Legislature, at its next session. As Mr. TYLER's term will expire next March, and Mr. TAZEWELL has resigned.

WHAT NOW IS TO BE DONE?

SOUTH-CAROLINA having interposed her SOVEREIGN power, to protect her reserved rights, against federal usurpation, the question now forces itself up, what will Congress do? The thinking part of the Tariff faction at the North, and, indeed, their allies here, answer, why, let the GENERAL GOVERNMENT put her down! Men, who, for years, have been heaping every species of abuse, and contumely on Genl. Jackson, now cry out, “ah! the old Hero, will soon put her down, —He will soon blockade her ports with “Revenue cutters,” and a “Frigate!” The more thinking portion however, of the Tariff men, already see that this will not do. “I raise my voice in advance,” says Daniel Webster, “against the employment of force;”—there is a dignity in State Nullification, says the great Philadelphia Lawyer, Horace Binney,—there can be no dispute, says the RICHMOND WHIG, (Mr. Clay's leading paper) but that Nullification, is the Republican doctrine of 1798.—In short, the thinking ones, every where, begin to see that it will not do to employ force against South Carolina. What then is to be done? A little reflection will show us that Congress has three alternatives to choose from.—1st. The arbitrary employment of force;—2d. The repeal of the Tariff, to a strict revenue point, and, thirdly, to call a Convention of all the States, the parties to the compact, and submit the question to their decision. As to the first alternative, the employment of force, it is not probable that, that will be resorted to,—for the best of all reasons,—CONGRESS HAS NO RIGHT TO DO SO. The Constitution gives the General Government no power, to use force against a Sovereign State. That the Government has a right, and it is its duty, to put down combinations of turbulent individuals, in any part of the country, who resist the laws,—such as the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, or, Shay's insurrection, in Massachusetts, is beyond a shadow of doubt;—but when a Sovereign State alleges that her joint agent, the

Federal Government, has overstepped its bounds, and assumes the exercise of powers not given in the Constitution; when the people of the State, peacefully assemble themselves together, in solemn Convention, and then, and there, declare the act unconstitutional, and, consequently, null and void,—where, we ask, is the article, sentence, or word, in the constitution, that even by vague implication, gives Congress power to put her down? It can not be found. If the Federal Government attempts to put South Carolina down by force, it will be an arbitrary act,—the act of tyranny, and South Carolina, will find friends springing up for her in every State of the Union.

The STATES are the parties to the Federal compact;—they created, gave form, and existence to the Federal Government; they are the PRINCIPALS, while the government is only the agent to execute certain powers specifically given to it in that written article, called the Constitution of the U. States. Is the agent greater than the principal? has the creature become more powerful than its creator? Shall the AGENT be permitted to overstep its limits, and do acts oppressive to one, or more of the PRINCIPALS, and then when these principals complain, resort to the bayonet to enforce its usurpation? If so, then the Federal Government has indeed become the judge of its own powers, and we have a government without limitation of power, a worse evil says Thomas Jefferson, than disunion itself.

The Federal government has no power to co-erce a sovereign state, and the Tariff consolidationists, may search for it, in the constitution until doomsday without finding it.

In the convention, which framed the Federal constitution, several attempts were made by the monarchical party, as LEE, MARTIN, call them, to give the General Government the power to co-erce a refractory State, but the proportion was always rejected. One of these propositions stands on the Journal in the following words “If any STATE, or body of men in any STATE, shall oppose, or prevent the carrying into execution such acts or treaties (of the Union) “the federal executive shall be authorized to call forth the powers of the confederated States, or so much thereof as shall suffice, or compel the obedience to such acts, or obedience of such treaties.” This proposition was promptly rejected. Here, then we see that the power to co-erce a State was attempted to be given, and expressly refused to the Federal government; and, yet there are men among us, who claim the power for the general government, and are anxious to see it exercised against a

POETRY.

THE BY-GONE DAY.
"Tis sweet, when evening veils the sky,
Ere nature trembles into night,
To hear the warblers chant on high,
The requiem of parting light;
Sweet, in the hour, to cast away
Our sorrows with the by-gone day,
And should some vestiges remain,
To lull with friendship's balm our pain.
Sweet are the sympathies untold
By lips, by congenial souls unites;
Where a union bind'd through the mould
Of virtue, stands all shrublets bright!
Yet these chaste feelings pass away
Forever! like the by-gone day;
And their soft memories will come
Only like stars that fall 'midst glooms;
Sweet is affection when increased;
So bosoms which o'er spring can move,
But oh, how bitter when 'tis spent!
In hearts where strong pride and love,
Yet sweets and bitters pass away,
Never! like the by-gone day;
And deeper grieves butines pertains
To retrospective biles than pain.
Sweetest at eve, the breath of flow'r'd
Whilst they in crystal vapours lie,
Bespangled; those sunless hours,
—Where whirling motto their circuit fly;
Yet singing birds, and evening skies,
And love's sweet sensibilities,
And flow'r'd, and moth, all, all! decay.
Then oft most happy and most wise,
Are those who seek not, prize not here,
Such sweetness, but nobly rise,
To win them in a holier sphere,
Promote their hope will stay.
Unlike those hopes that melt with day,
Triumphing o'er by-gone night,
They reign in tempestuous light.

LOVING.

THE TEAR OF BEAUTY.
"Tis! too convincing, dangerously dear—
A woman's eye the unanswerable tear;
That weapon of her weakness she can wield,
To save—subdue—at once her spear and shield;
Avoid it—virtue abhors, and wisdom err,
Too fondly gaping on the grief of her?
What lost & world had a hero fly?
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye.
Yet be the soft Triumvir's fault forgotten;
By this—how many lost not earth but heaven,
Consign their souls to man's eternal foe,
And seal their own to spare some traitor's we.

DANIEL.

HOME.
Oh! if there is on earth a spot,
Where life's tempestuous waves rage not,
Or if there be a charm—a joy—
Without safety, or alloy—
Or if there be, feeling fraught
With ev'ry fond and pleasing thought,
Or if there be a hope that lives
In the pure happiness it gives,
That only touches not—where profit
Nor mangles with the cup of life;
Or if there be a world of bliss,
Of peace, of love—of happiness—
Or if there be a refuge fit,
A safe retreat for ill and care,
Where the heart may a dwelling find,
A're of many joys combin'd,
Whose ev'ry feeling—ev'ry tone
That harmonies with its own,
Whence its vain wishes never can rove,
Or it is home—*a home for love.*

VARIETY.

Letter of business.—A friend of ours was in treaty with a horse dealer (who died the other day) for the purchase of a mare, but could not agree by ten pounds. Next morning, however, making up his mind to offer to split the difference, he posted off to the yard, where the first person he met was the groom.
"Master up, Joe?" said he. "No master be dead," said Joe, "but be left word you'd to have he mare."
Eng. Sport. Mag.

A Cholera—Preventive.—The *Argy (Scotland) Advertiser* says: Last week, a tall raw-boned son of the great isle, was pursued by those harmless doves ye'lept beades. Pat was aware of their approach to his mansion, and, having put on a red night cap, remained undaunted at their appearance. "Hould back," said he, "as you value your existence. I am an Aztec cholera patient, and if you retreat one step nearer me, as I live I'll blow my pestilential breath on ye's." A word is enough to the wise.—the beades politely postponed their call.

Anecdote of Wilkes.—While a prisoner, Wilkes was at the zenith of his fame. Subscriptions were opened for payment of his debts; valuable presents were conferred on him; and his likeurses were multiplied to such an almost incredible extent, that his private equitudo at the traveller even from the signboards of half the inns in the kingdom. He used to relate that one day, an old lady, behind whom he happened to be walking, exclaimed, with much spleen, as she looked up to one of his public-house profiles, "Ah! he swings everywhere but where he ought to!"

Why did a fat fellow, dreadfully squeezed in going into the Opera, become very complimentary to the ladies? The pressure made him flatter.

Why does a Carter seem fonder of grief than any other man in England? Because he is always crying, "Come hither, wo'."

Analogy between Man and the Ant.

Man has been recommended to the ant, and to learn foresight & industry, but already they have learned of us, or we of them; the resemblance is too close to be accidental.—For instance, who have their battle-fields on which hundreds and thousands contend for victory, the reward of the victor being an ant-hill the more; their soldiers like ours, are useful for no other purpose but fighting: the ants, in fact, keep up a large standing army, the soldiers of which consider every thing beneath them but killing and slaying, and will not even feed themselves; the ants called the workers, are even obliged to produce meat for them from their own bowels, which they squeeze out for their sustenance, and absolutely insert it into the mouths of these indolent and over-fed warriors, win their poor hard-working mandibles, which, though they have been all day carpentering and masonry with never-ceasing industry, yet find time for this supposed duty. But the resemblance does not end here—the ants keep slaves; yes, some of more aristocratic societies absolutely keep slaves—mostly prisoners of war, who do the duty of Helots or negroes, by which name they are termed by naturalists. The negroes do all the work of the community, while the rest of a finer and nobler species, at least so they think, consider themselves entitled to exact the hardest labour from the foreign ants, while they themselves sit in the sun or the shelter, as it may happen, to receive and enjoy the results of the exertions made by their inferiors. Some ants may be considered a pastoral people; and are in possession of a numerous stock of cattle, from which they draw their whole subsistence. These cattle are an insect tribe, termed by naturalists aphides. These aphides are able to exude from their mouths a drop of honied liquor or milk, in which the ants greatly delight, and on which they gladly subsist. A community of ants will get possession of great numbers of these aphides, carry them in their mandibles to green pastures, sedately attend their young, and hatch their eggs: and when a fine old milk aphide in full of his honey wine, the cunning ant will stroke her on the back, and pat her on the neck, in order to persuade her to give up the precious drop—which she soon yields, and moreover places it in the very mouth of the cunning rogue. All this, it must be allowed, very human; they seem only to want *scouts*.

HABITS OF THE INDIANS.—A circumstance occurred, a few days previous to my arrival, in the Seneca Reserve, which may serve to illustrate the determined character of the Indian. There were three brothers (chiefs) dwelling in this reservation. "Seneca John," the eldest brother, was the principal chief of the tribe, and a man much esteemed by the white people. He died by poison. The chiefs in council having satisfied to ascertain that his second brother, "Red Hand," and a squaw, had poisoned him, decreed that Red hand should be put to death. Black snake, the other brother, told the chiefs, that if Red hand must die, he himself would kill him, in order to prevent feuds arising in the tribe. Accordingly, in the evening, he repaired to the hut of Red hand; and after having sat in silence for some time, said, "My best chiefs say you have killed my father's son— they say my brother must die." Red hand merely replied, they say so; and continued to smoke. After about fifteen minutes' farther silence, Black snake said, pointing to the setting sun, when he appears above those trees,— moving his arm round to the opposite direction—"I come to kill you." Red hand nodded his head in the short significant style of the Indian, & said, "Good." The next morning, Black snake came, followed by two chiefs, and, having entered the hut, first put out the squaw, he then returned and stood before his brother, his eyes bent on the ground. Red hand said, calmly, "Has my brother come, that I may die?" "It is so," was the reply.—"Then," exclaimed Red hand grasping his brother's left hand with his own right, and dashing the shawl from his head, "Strike sure!" In an instant the tomahawk was from the girdle of Black snake, and buried in the skull of the unfortunate man. He received several blows before he fell, uttering the exclamation, "hugh," each time. The Indians placed him on the grass to die, where the back woodsman, who told me the story, saw him after the lapse of two hours and life was not then extinct.—with such tenacity does it cling to the body of an Indian. The scalping knife was at length, passed across his throat, and thus ended the scene.—*From a ramble in the United States.*

Why is going into the country like learning to dance? Because you take fresh airs.

EXTRAORDINARY SAGACITY OF A DOG.

A boy about 12 or 14 years of age who was climbing on the face of a rock in the Grange quarry Edinburgh, in search of birds nests, fell into the deep pool below. His companions ran away calling for help, and a crowd soon collected. A house carpenter who was present ran to the Grange house, for Sir Thomas Lander's Newfoundland dog. The animal immediately sprang into the pool and made for the place where the body, though under water was still visible. He dived once or twice, and seizing the boy's head, which chance to be uppermost, he in vain attempted to bring the body ashore, for, as if aware of the necessity of using the most gentle treatment to so vulnerable a part, he took to gentle a hold that the head slipped from him & the body sunk deeper and deeper at every successive attempt. Again he dived, and appeared on the surface raising the head gently between his forepaws, but again it slipped from his grasp, and sunk deeper than ever. The dog now seemed to take counsel with himself; he made one or two circles over the place where the body had disappeared, and then dived. He remained under water so long that the bystanders began to entertain considerable fears for his safety. At length to the great satisfaction of those present, he appeared holding the corpse by the arm, and with his head thrown aside, so as to keep the head of his burden clear above the water, and in this way he bore it to the shore.

The body was immediately taken to a house and all exertions and means were used to restore the body to animation, but in vain. The dog would not leave the body, but staid by it, licking the face, and exhibiting his full share of sympathy excited by this melancholy catastrophe. There was not the slightest scratch on the boy's head or face.

Scotsman.

AN EVENING THOUGHT.

The calm serenity of a summer's evening, has often drawn me to contemplation, and led my thoughts to him whose presence pervades immensity of space. At such a moment, how evanescent seem all earthly things; the soul ranges in a purer air & finds its resting place at the throne of the Creator. What are her views of the busy scenes of life? Not worth a thought—she sings, "Aspire my soul on lofty wings, and leave the globe for ants to dwell." In such moments we feel that there is such a spirit in man which will live when earth and time are no more; a spirit which cannot be satisfied with sensual bliss, but pants for communion with the High and Holy One which inhabits eternity.

—

Old Daily Wit.—A man was tried for stealing a pair of boots from a shop door in Holborn, with which he ran away. In the course of examination, the judge asked a witness who had pursued and seized the prisoner: "What did he say when you caught him?"

Witness—"My Lord, he said he took the boots in a joke."

Judge—"And, pray, how far did he carry the joke?"

Witness—"About forty yards, please your Lordship."

A NUNNERY.

The following is from a French paper of August 30.—"The daughter of a Mr. R.—, residing at Lupian, being dissatisfied with the treatment of her mother-in-law, fled from the paternal roof and took refuge in a convent of Grey Sisters at Lambesc. For a time the attention paid to her was so great, and her existence rendered so happy, that she made a will leaving the whole of the fortune she inherited from her deceased mother to the community. Upon this being done, the conduct of the nuns towards her became entirely changed, and she was subjected to such close confinement, and other harsh treatment, that she felt she was sinking gradually into the grave. Becoming at length satisfied that this was done with a design of obtaining an earlier possession of her property, she wrote several letters to her father; but they were all intercepted by the superior of the house, till, fortunately, when the last gleam of hope was on the point of extinction, a boarder, who had been attached to the sufferer, quitted the establishment, and conveyed an account of the state of his daughter to Mr. R. He instantly hastened to the convent, and demanded to see his child, who appeared before him in the last stage of consumption, begging, with piteous tears, that he would take her with him. Her weakness was so great that he was obliged to take her in his arms to remove her. On his making the attempt, however, the superior opposed him, and, ringing the alarm bell, called around her the whole sisterhood, and some ecclesiastics attached to the establishment.

JOHN CLEMENT, Esq.

led by the bell, some of the inhabitants of the neighborhood also came in, and, on learning the circumstances ranged themselves on the side of the afflicted father. A long and desperate contest ensued, but in the end, the young lady was taken from a place which, in a very few days more, must have become her tomb. Depositions have since been made before the Magistrates of the place, upon which judicial proceedings against the guilty parties will be founded."

NOTICE

THE undersigned having been appointed to execute the last will and testament of Nicholas Click sen'r, dec'd.—On the 12th and 13th of December next, at the late residence of the deceased, the following property will be sold, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

containing one hundred and seventy seven acres, lying on the Yackin River, adjoining B. D. Haden and others, ONE NEGRO WOMAN and FIVE CHILDREN, ONE WAGGON, ONE STILL and tubs, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FARMING INSTRUMENTS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, HAY and FODDER, and a variety of other articles. The usual credit will be given.

All those indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by Law,

NICHOLAS CLICK, Jr.

DANIEL CLICK.

Nov. 19th 1832. 2:32

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the Estate of John Stewart, dec'd., requests all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment without delay, and the creditors are required to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE L. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 23rd, 1832. 4:34

PUBLIC SALE.

THERE will be sold on the 14th day of December next, at the late dwelling house of John Stewart, dec'd., the following property, viz:

A quantity of Corn, Hay, Oats and Rye, Waggon & Gear, one Lamp, one Wheat Pan, Stock of all description, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

GEO L. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 22nd, 1832. 2:52

COTTON GIN

MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that he has, again, commenced the

making business in all its various branches, a few doors South of the Court-House, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business on the shortest notice and on the most accomodating terms.—His work shall be done substantial and in a work-man-like manner. As he has a good supply of the best materials on hand, and as he has worked at the business for the last twelve years, with the exception of the last three, he feels no delicacy in pronouncing his work as good as any in the State. He now has and will continue to have a good supply of work on hand, which will enable him to attend to all orders from a distance promptly.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 23d, 1832.

N. B. He will also repair Gins on

short notice and all distant orders

will be punctually attended to.

3:32. S. F.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of the Estate of Benjamin March dec'd., requests all persons to whom the same are indebted, to present their claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.—Those indebted are requested to make early settlement.

JOHN CLEMENT, Esq.

Nov. 21st 1832. 5:15.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having received letters of administration on the estate of Godfrey Clement dec'd., requests all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.—Those indebted will please settle the same as early as possible.

JOHN CLEMENT, Adm'r.

Nov. 21st, 1832. 4:32

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